THE FREEMAN is an Independent Weekly Newspaper which bravely tells the Truth without fear or favor. It is published in the interests of the Negro, and is Fearless in the Advocacy of his Rights.

THE FREEMAN.

A division of the Negro vote is essential to the ultimate solution of the Race Problem. : : It should divide, however, on questions which involve Principles.

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FLOTSAM AND JETSAM.

The Colored People as Seen Through Many-Hued Spectacles---Points of General Interest.

Sam Lucas is "doing" the Pacific Coast.

The colored people of Washington, D. C., talk of starting a savings bank.

The Blair Educational bill is pigeonholed in the house committee on education.

No day has yet been set for unveiling the Crispus Attucks monument in Boston.

Mr. Fleet Strother has received a clerkship in the Auditor's office at San Francisco, Cal.

Mr. Harry Hall is the colored collector of poll taxes from colored people in Birmingham, Ala.

J. T. Mark has been nominated for the legislature by the Republicans of Escamba county, Florida.

On Saturday, Sept. 22nd, the colored people of the southwest had a big celebration at Council Bluffs, Iowa.

Past Master, S. W. Clark, of Cincinnati, is said to be the best informed colored Mason in the United States.

Miss Lilian Dephley, of St. Paul, has eloped with her father's colored coachman. Lilian is not fifteen years old.

Dr. W. B. Derrick places the number of Negro Democrats in Indiana at 1,000. Add another thousand and you'll be nearer the fact.

Pittsburgh's oldest man is Joseph Tapor, colored, aged 104. It is not stated whether he was a body servant to Gen. Washington or not.

Hon. Stilson Hutchings, late member of the Tennessee legislature, heretofore a staunch Republican, has declared for Cleveland and Thurman.

Frederick Douglas is accompanied during his canvass by Chas. S. Morris, a rising young man of Louisville; known the newspaper world as "Satchell."

Walter S. Brown, a prominent young Democrat, of Pittsburg, has been appointed to a position in the railway mail service, running between Pittsburg and New York.

Mrs. Flora Batson Bergen has been solicited to sing exclusively in one of the Catholic churches of New York, at a salary of several thousand per year, but she has declined the offer.

President Cleveland has commuted the sentence of Emanuel Patterson, colored, who was convicted of murder in the Western District of Arkansas, and sentenced to be hanged Sept. 28.

During last week two more colored Palmer clubs were organized in Illinois by H. H. Perkins, of Villa Ride,—one at Chapel Hill and another at Ullin. They have quite a large membership.

The Cairo Gazette is authority for the statement that L. A. Martinet's resignation of the editorship of the Progress did not carry with it change of party affiliation. It says Martinet will continue to vote the Democratic ticket.

A historical drama has been recently written by Robert E. Ford, entitled "Ham, the Accused." In it the author endeavors to show why and how Ham left his native land for the Dark Continent.

Editor E. F. Horn, of Chattanooga "Justice" is more fortunate than the rest of his brethren. He has just been burglarized;—of gold watches, jewelry rings, silverware, money, table linen clothing and a dish pan full of groceries. On Sunday, too.
Give him "Justice," Ed.

Bishop Turner's family has been visited with another death. His mother died just a few weeks since and Monday morning just as he returned from West Chester to pack his trunk for home, hoping to reach there before the sad occurrence, he recived a dispatch from his wife that her mother had died the evening before.

Peter Jackson, the Australian Champion, has entered into a contract with Lew Johnson, the well known theatrical manager, to give boxing exhibitions throughout different cities of the United States under Johnson's management. Geo. Godfrey will be of the party, and it will be known as the Godfrey-Jackson Combination.

Hon. C. H. J. Taylor was a candidate before the convention at Wydotte, Kansas, last week, for the State legislative nomination, representing the 10th district. On the first ballot Taylor led over five white competitors. The contest was narrowed down to two, and he was defeated on the third ballot, the vote standing 40 for the jolly ex-minister and 42 for a Mr. Jenkins.

Will B. O'Dill, a full-blooded African, astonished a Brooklyn Police Justice the other day by testifying in a rich Irish brogue. O'Dill says that he was born of Negro parents, at Ballysly, Wexford county, Ireland, und not having been naturalized since his arrival in America was still an Irishman.

Mr. J. E. Stevens, a leading member of Zion church, at Bridgeport, Conn., has by economy and industry accumulated a fortune variously estimated from $75,000 to $100,000. He was mainly instrumental in the erection of the fine church there, of which Rev. G. L. Blackwell is now pastor.—Star of Zion.

The Petersburg Herald says that Messrs. Langston and Lewis while canvassing had a serious accident which came very near resulting in their death or serious injury. It was caused by a broken bridge in the road. Both the harses were precipitated in the creek, and it was only by the presence of mind of the driver that they were saved from drowning.

Mr. George T. Downing, of Newport, is one of the most popular colored Democrats in the country. His residence in Newport is crowded daily with visitors to hear his views on the tariff. He is a tall, fine looking gentleman, probably about sixty years of age, with snow white hair, very positive and fiery in his remarks when talking about the shortcomings of the Republican party.

The Brotherhood of Liberty, a society formed in Maryland for the abolition of the black laws of Maryland, has accomplished its mission and at present no color discriminating laws deface the statute books of that State. On the occasion of a jubilee celebrating the success of these efforts, Lawyer E. J. Waring, who has been indefatigable in his efforts to abolish these laws, made a telling speech.

The present members of the Chicago colored fire company are Captain, J. L. Kenyon; engineer, W. Watkins; ass't engineer, W. G. Price; pipemen, K. T. Cæsar, C. Scott, J. H. Jackson, J. E. Porter; driver of engine, S. Payne; driver of cart, M. Ward, lieutenant, A. Makeue. Of these the first two receive $108, and the other $90 a month. The good name of this company is a matter of concern to all lovers of the race.

The Afro-American coachman still hath charms to woo the dainty Anglo-Saxon maiden. The last one of the coy damsels to succumb to the too seductive charms of the wily coachman is a Miss Hattie Flack, of Jacksonville, Ill., who eloped with Preston Sands, her father's coachman, last week. They were determined to commit the deed, and after trying in vain to persuade one minister to perform the ceremony, they found another and brandished revolvers over him until he was compelled to acquiesce.
—Plain Dealer.
The negro is hard to down.

A colored Cleveland and Thurman Tariff Reform Club, of Harrisburg, Pa., on the 6th of September threw their flag to the breeze with the elegant portraits on it of the Democratic nominees. There were several prominent speakers present and the occasion was as lively as one could wish it. The officers of the club are president, N. E. Butler; secretary, Rev. J. R. Dangerfield; treasurer, Robert Jackson and chairman of the executive board, ex-Alderman Battis. Mr. Battis presented the flag to his club as a free gift.

The congressional canvass culminated at Farmville, Va., as might have been been expected. There were two conventions, one representing the Republican masses, the other the political servants of Gen. Mahone. Hon. John M. Langston represents the masses, and one, Judge W. R. Arnold, Mahone. The people will decide by their ballots who is the rightful candidate. If Langston's friends still stand by him, he will be elected, as in the District there are 17,040 colored voters, 1,125 white Republican voters, and a population of 102,361 colored, to 56,194 white.

POLITICAL.

Congressman Samuel J. Randall was unanimously nominated in the Seventh Pennsylvania District Democratic Convention Wednesday. No Republican nomination will be made.

Wednesday was the biggest day Gen. Harrison has had. There were about 3,500 people from Tipton, Elkhart, Ind., and Columbus, O., with ten or more bands. Among the number was John Whisler, of Elkhart, born in 1800. He has voted the Whig and Republican tickets ever since he became of age. He has eight sons, eighteen grandsons and one great-grandson that are voters, and they will vote for Harrison. Gen. Harrison responded to the greetings in a speech of considerable length.

He Made a Change.

Time.

Young Man—I'd like to look at something in the ring line for a young lady.

Jeweler—There's a nice thing for eight dollars.

Young Man—Can't you make some difference in the price? I deliver ice at your house.

Jeweler—Ah, indeed! Yes, you can have the ring for nine dollars and a half.

THE COLORED REPUBLICANS.

Disaffections in the Ranks---Some Inside History of the Late Nominating Convention---The Lubricating Fluid Used Very Sparingly in the Negro Republican Machine.

All is not serene in the ranks of the colored contingent of Republicanism, despite the strenuous efforts of the "Slick Six" gang to make it appear otherwise. With the Negro's growing intelligence and fuller knowledge of his importance as a political quantity he is becoming extremely hard to handle, and the old-time slavery and "bloody shirt" arguments fail to make any impression upon him. The sensible colored man has been learning valuable lessons in political management from his white brother, and not the least important of these lessons is to regard politics much in the light of business—not sentiment run to slush. Politics of the truest and best kind is merely a question of business, to be solved in the same manner that a South Meridian street merchant would open transactions with a New York firm. The questions before the Negro race can be summed up in a very few words: "Which economic policy as advocated by the parties is best adapted to the present needs of the people?" and "How can the interests of the colored man be most benefitted to-day?" That colored men dare to hold such progressive opinions is extremely repugnant to the gang of Republican demagogues who for so many years have carried the Negro vote in their vest pockets and forced him in line with their pernicious practices through his fears. "Jess" Adams, formerly county Auditor, in an unguarded moment, said: "These infernal niggers are becoming a burden to the party. They want the earth, and I wish we could get rid of them without damaging our side. They're a d—d nuisance." All this because the colored people wanted a deputyship in Adams' office. Mose McClain, a former Republican county Clerk, was a man of the same stamp, and only when threatened with dire vengeance, gave a colored man SIX WEEKS work in his office, while he was also employing a score of white clerks. Adams gave Frank Welch a few weeks employment off and on during the year at busy times—just enough to silence the heaviest "kickers," This shows the love that the "Slick Six" has for the "nigger," and allows room for a well-grounded suspicion that at the first favorable opportunity, unless the colored man exercises considerable shrewdness, he will be incontinently "dumped."

In addition to the ungracious feeling between the slick white workers and the colored camp-followers, another unpalatable feature presents itself. This is the jealousy among the colored leaders. For fear one may get an advantage over the other, the knife of treachery is used by each without fear or favor. This was definitely shown at the last county convention. W. Allison Sweeney, the smartest colored Republican in Indiana, was ingloriously defeated through the jealousy of a gang who were determined not to be outdone and belittled by his superiority. George L. Knox was ripped up the back because he didn't "train with the gang," and because he was eloquently supported by Col. Jones, who, demagogue though he is, knows a few things about political hustling which the local kickers would do well to learn. They feared that the nomination of Knox would be construed into a victory for Jones. Dr. Elbert, who so disgracefully sold out the interests of the Negro in the convention two years previous, through personal animosity toward aspiring colored men, and to curry favor with the masters he has meekly served so long, was so badly beaten that he is forever a "dead cock in the pit" politically. The Bagby crowd, for reasons best known to themselves, pretend to hold friendly feelings for the icy doctor, but the remembrance of the old feud could not be banished. Bagby saw his opportunity ,ashe saw it in '82, and for the second time defeated the dearest ambition of his ancient foe. These discordant elements, after damning everybody and everything on general principles, succeeded in nominating W. W. Walden, accepting him because his record was least offensive to them and because his brilliancy was in no danger of overshadowing them. The very men who in their blind fury against other candidates used Walden as a club, are not giving him any support whatever, and are utterly indifferent as to his success. They accomplished their purpose, and are satisfied to rest on their very doubtful laurels. Bagby wanted the nomination, but was afraid to go before the people. He is jealous of any colored man who aspires to be as great as a Bagby, and it has been frequently said that this wily politician will never vote Walden into a place which his talented brother Bruce was unable to secure. Cheatham is disgusted, and is taking no part in the campaign. Lanier, whose liberality and influence were once potent factors, is attending strictly to business and making his shop a "go." John Wilson, whom the Republicans traded to death in '84, is lukewarm. Conrad Burley and Jacob Franklin, who are good enough to vote, but not good enough to be voted for by white Republicans, are doing nothing and will not do anything. Charlie Brown had to be "taken care of" to keep his mouth shut, and the rest of the crowd are sick because they didn't get the place. Allen Dudley, Dick Wilson, Dick Wells and Henry Sweetland want the market-mastership and it is known that certain councilmen have promised every one support. Somebody will get "left," and we venture the prediction that in this scramble a white man will slip in, because, forsooth, "you colored people can't agree on your man." The young men have been totally ignored. If the party managers had any sense they would bend every effort to hold the younger men, for they are the most likely to espouse Democracy. The Bruce Carr Club was organized with "highfalutin'" ideas, etc., but meeting with no encouragement from the workers, it was captured by Bruce Carr, to show how strong (?) he was with the Negroes in spite of his disgraceful expressions concerning the race. William Lewis, the President, one of our ablest young men, has been snubbed and ignored by the so-called "leaders" until he has concluded to give politics a wide berth, and stick to his calling and earn bread and butter for his family in a more inviting field. The remainder of the club are of no consequence politically, but they have feelings, and if the managers think that they can walk on them with impunity they will wake up some morning and find themselves "on the bricks."

The colored papers have been giving the Harrison ticket a perfunctory support, but it is clearly evident that their hearts are not in the work. The Irish papers have been heavily "seen," but the Negro is afraid to be other than "all right" and the grease has been applied elsewhere. Considering what the colored Republicans might do, with all the weight of race prejudice and numbers with them, their work this year has been a monumental failure. The Negro Democrats, with everything against them, are adding to their ranks daily and have so badly frightened Republican speakers with their array of talent and oratorical ability that not one—not even excepting the gifted Sweeney—dares to meet them in joint discussion. The Republican machine is in a deplorable condition, and if the 6th of November does not find it ditched or side-tracked we much mistake the signs of the times.

THE DRIFT OF SENTIMENT.

The Negro Democracy More Enthusiastic Than Ever---The Republican Organs Continue to "Kick."

THEY KEEP ON KICKING.

What is the Negro to expect from the election of a State ticket which will be dominated by the same influedces which directly insulted him by renominating a man who declared in his official capacity that the employment of whites and blacks together is pernicious to public morals and should be stopped; not satisfied with that the dictators went further and served notice on the Negro that in their eyes a Democrat was more acceptable and worthy of honor than a Negro of intelligence of culture and of wealth.—Springfield (Ill.) State Capital (Rep.)

IN THE REPUBLICAN STATE OF OHIO.

The city of Xenia, has been redistricted so as to evade the provisions of the Arnett School law. A zig-zag line has been so skillfully run that all the colored children have been thrown into one district and all the whites into another. The few white children that live in the colored district are given permits to go to the white schools, so that the color line is drawn as clearly as ever. One young colored lady, Miss Eva McCuilum, is in the high school assigned to the whites, but she had to fight her way there through the courts.—Exchange.

THEN WHAT HAS HARRISON TO DO WITH THE MATTER.

It is useless took to the Federal Government to interfere in such matters. It is the business and the duty of the local and State Government to protect the life, the limb and the property of all its citizens, and to hunt down and punish those who take the law into their own hands. This is the plain duty of the State and municipal authority.—New York Age (Rep.)

LET US DO LIKEWISE.

We should also remember that we do not live alone for the present nor for ourselves. We live for the future and for our posterity. We behold other races laboring and hoarding in order that their children may reap the benefits of it. Let us do likewise. Let us co-operate in every branch of industry from which it is possible to derive any substantial benefit.—New York Age.

MANLY ENOUGH TO SAY SO.

Mr. Thurman, has, in a letter, given an explanation of what he meant in using the term "prolific animal" in reference to the Negro, that ought to be satisfactory to the most sensitive. It was not the most happy expression to be used by Mr. Thurman, and he has had the manliness to say so.—Philadelphia Sentinel.

WHAT WE CLAIM, TOO.

The frequent lynchings and just verdicts, and deeds of violence which characterize the South are not always partisan or even political.—People's Advocate. (Rep.)

MORAL REPUBLICANISM!

On dit, that a club has been organised in Chicago for the purpose of thrashing the Cook county Democrats after the election.—Plaindealer.

One of the Baltimore theaters has adopted a system of furnishing its patrons with opera glasses free of charge. No security is required, only the name, address, and seat number being taken when the glasses are given out.

THE FREEMAN.

EDWARD E. COOPER, Editor.

THE FREEMAN is a newspaper in the interest of the colored race. It is published every Saturday at 18½ N. Penn. St., by EDWARD E. COOPER, to whom all communications should be directed.

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A. E. Manning, State agent.

THE PUBLISHER'S NOTICE.

If you are receiving The Freeman without having subscribed for it, you may know that some friend has paid for you. We want to place The Freeman in the home of every colored person who can read and we know of no better way of introducing it to you than by sending you a few sample copies. The Freeman is independent in politics and fearless in the advocacy of the rights of the Negro. It is the organ of no clique or faction, and gives the news without fear or favor. It has but one mission and that is to improve the industrial, the political, the religious and the social condition of the race.

A reduction of the tariff will benefit the Negro. Vote for your interests.

REPUBLICAN hypocrites who have been playing tricks upon the people for the past decade, had better look out. The Freeman is after them with a sharp stick.

Against whom were the police obliged to protect Mr. R. W. Thompson last Saturday night? Respectfully referred to General Harrison. Note—It wasn't from the Democratic party.

If the tariff makes high wages general in the manufactories, why is it that northern laborers get higher wages than the southerners, when the same tariff pretends to protect them both?

WHILE the Negro is the political foe of one half of the American people and the political slave of the other half, he cannot expect to be regarded very highly as a rational being. We are our own worst enemy.

THE Negro is taxed daily to support the monopoly kings of the East, while they close their doors, snap their fingers in his face, and exclaim "No Negroes need apply." Yet the Negro howls for a retention of these same taxes.

DR. ELBERT says he doesn't want the respect of Negro Democrats. From the way the Republicans treat him, we don't think he has their respect to fall back upon. The "Doc" has lost his grip. The young men are running things.

NOT a single Negro Democratic has yet been so low as to disturb a Republican meeting or attempt violence upon a Republican procession. Can the Negro Republicans with all their pretensions to angelic respectability, say as much?

DOES Dr. Elbert remember what the editor of the Argus thought of him in 1882? Does he remember what the World thought of him in '86? Does he remember how the convention slaughtered him in '88? And does he still aspire to leadership?

The Republicans hurt rather than help their cause by sending out illiterate, vulgar colored men to promulgate Republican ideas. Some of the men now stumping Indiana are unfit to address intelligent people and we protest because of the injury they do the race in a general way.

THE World and the Argus have concluded to remain in the ranks of backwoods journals, and say nothing about the issues of the campaign. Every first-class journal in the land is discussing the live questions. The war is over. Ye, Rip Van Wrinkles, wake up! It is now 1888—not 1860.

We understand that our contemporaries, the World and Argus, are circulating lies to the effect that The Freeman is but a campaign sheet, etc. We have authorized no such statement and we wish to say once for all, that The Freeman is a full pledged newspaper and it has come to stay.

TAKE the colored vote out of the politics of this country, and it is overwhelmingly Democratic, and yet some Republicans are silly enough to assert that the Negro is under obligations to the Republican party. The Republican party for the last twenty years owes not only its tenure of office, but its very existence to the Negro vote.

Mahone, as a great Republican, is a God to the Virginia Negroes. Mahone as a Confederate brigadier was an evil genius. We find Bill Mahone to-day opposing John M. Langston for Congress because of Mr. L's color. Is Mahone as Dr. Jekyll an improvement over Mahone as Mr. Hyde?

A large surplus in the treasury is a standing invitation to all kinds of government thieves and jobbers. All money not needed to run the government belongs to the people. To take it from them because of their ignorance is obtaining money under false pretenses, clearly a criminal offense.

THE Republican platform does not mention the Negro. Harrison says they don't want any special legislation in their behalf. The Republican Supreme Court says to the colored man "go to your State for protection." Now, where in the name of common sense, is the Negro to be benefited by Harrison's election, and what assurance is there that he intends to do so much more than Garfield or Arthur?

We have much respect and veneration for Anna Dickinson for her brave stand for human liberty and equal rights to all men, but when she parades the country a quarter of a century after the war and breaks open all the old wounds of that day, as she did last Saturday night, she is doing the country an injury, and retarding the progress of the Negro, by reviving the annimosities that are now fast fading away. "Waving the bloody shirt" is not helping the colored man, and wise men know it.

THE serfs around here, who imagine they lead the colored people, obedient to their masters' dictation refuse to engage in joint debate with the colored Democrats, even if the latter agree to furnish the hall. They are afraid to air their fallacies, when there is a sharp cool-headed man to rip it to pieces. They are afraid that the arguments placed side by side will make the colored people think, and thinking is the last thing the bosses want the Negroes to do. A thinking man is rarely a howling Republican. He isn't deluded by partisan misrepresentation. His passions cannot be played upon. To avoid any danger like this, the Republican managers will allow no joint debates this year.

The Negro is still in his swaddling clothes, so to speak. He own's but little of this world's goods and seems but little concerned about it. In our peregrinations through the State we see but little improvement in his condition financially or politically. He is satisfied to work for wages and vote for gratitude and glory. We met a gentlemen from Terre Haute this week and asked him what the colored people were doing in that place. He replied, "O, well, they are waiting table, barbering, doing chores and voting the Republican ticket." Take this as you may, that is just what the Negro's doing. He is but a speck in the business world and he is as stupid as an oyster politically. He is kept out of the business world and he denies himself the profits of politics. He is a political sentimentalist, and by his stupidity and blindness he keeps up the color line in politics. The Negro must learn to hustle before he amounts to anything in this country. He must divide and differ, religiously, socially and politically, to gain the full measure of his citizenship.

Two years ago some of the hypocrites who are now leading the Republican phalanx were actively engaged in supporting the Democratic ticket. Ben D. Bagby, the editor of that mighty Republican sheet the Argus, was one of these. As a political acrobat, Ben is a daisy. In 1880 he was a straightout Republican In '82 he bolted the nomination of S. A. Elbert, and also worked for Tom Litzenberg for auditor against "Jess" Adams. In '86 he openly supported several of the Democratic candidates. In '88 he was chosen an alternate delegate to the Republican National Convention, and the State was instructed for Harrison. He couldn't resist the temptation to do the acrobatic act again, and flopped to Gresham. It was rumored that after Gresham's waterloo, the Argus was offered for sale to certain Democrats on condition that Bagby be retained on salary as editor, the paper to support Cleveland. This is the Republican for principle, who tells his readers that a Negro Democrat is a natural curiosity. If he is a freak, what, then, is the nondescript political hermophrodite who essays to edit the Argus? We leave this conundrum to the suffering public.

INTIMIDATION AT THE NORTH.

Scarcely a day passes that we do not hear of disgraceful and outrageous maltreatment of colored men who have chosen to ally themselves with the Democratic party on the part of colored Republican thugs, whose rightful habitation is the penitentiary. That discrimination should be practiced against the Negro in the South where the conditions which grew out of slavery are still alive, is not strange; but it is beyond our comprehension, why in the free and liberal North where the softening influences of education and christian charity are supposed to find their greatest field for exercise, a man's politics should be coerced by physical force. The state of affairs now existing in Indiana, in Ohio, Illinois, and New York, is a disgrace that should bring a blush of shame to the brow of every honest supporter of the Republican party. In these States as the campaign grows warmer it is becoming unsafe for a colored man to attempt to deliver a Democratic speech, unless he is liberally protected by officers of the law. Sneers and abuse have failed to deter the Negro from expousing Democracy and more radical methods have been determined upon. Any Negro who dares to be active in promoting Democratic success by means of organizing clubs or stumping, instantly becomes the target for not only the scurrility and venom of his addle-pated Republican brethren, but he is liable at any time to murderous attack by mobs armed with revolvers, boulders and other weapons.

Only a short time ago, William Lee, city editor of The Messenger, at Springfield, Ill., was brutally shot with intent to kill, by a crowd of Republicans, who claim to be leaders, Lee's offense being "pernicions activity" in organizing a club of colored men to support grand old John M. Palmer for Governor. On the heels of this outrage comes the warning received by Charles H. Sheldon, written by the colored Republicans of Princeton, Ind., stating that if he ventured to make a Democratic speech at that place he would be killed. Mr. Sheldon is a gentleman of intelligence and is a solid citizen of Evansville. W. T. Scott, the plucky editor of the Cairo, Ill., Gazette, had a similar experience in the "Egypt" district. C. H. J. Taylor's life has been threatened on numberless occasions. Messrs. Alfred Harrison, J. T. V. Hill and W. G. Robinson can tell the same stories of various portions of Indiana.

In the recent Democratic parade in New York City, was a colored club of 137 members, all intelligent and well-known among the denizens of the Empire City. These men were assaulted during the march by colored men who stationed themselves upon the tops of houses and threw bricks down in the parade.

On last Saturday evening in our own city occured an outrage which should be denounced by all who revere justice and fair play. Among the members of the Negro Democracy who took part in the demonstration was Richard W. Thompson, one of the brightest and most promising young men that our city boasts of. As he was walking home he was followed by a gang of Republican heelers, who from time to time threatened what they would do when the crowd had thined out, and armed themselves with boulders. An attempt was made to pick a quarrel with Mr. Thompson as an excuse for trouble, but he simply reminded them that he had no business with them, and went his way. Boulders were thrown, and seeing Officers Kinney and Pope, Mr. Thompson reported the facts, and as he had no weapon for defense, asked protection of the law. The cowardly crew quickly dispersed at the sight of authority, but the officers deemed it wise to escort Mr. Thompson almost to his home on Bright street. The matter is denounced as outrageous in this enlightened community, and if the ruffians could be identified they would be punished to the fullest extent of the law.

The real friends of the Republican party owe it to themselves to hunt down and prosecute these offenders, for such practices will make Democratic votes as sure as "eggs is eggs." The very things that are harped against in the South, go on here unrebuked by the Republican press, and the most intolerant and hot-headed class to participate in these riots are the Negroes themselves.

We do not condone any wrong done in the South against colored people. We deplore them, and are now engaged in the only practical and sensible solution of that great problem—to make the Southern people our friends. We are for the race, and differ from our Republican opponents only in method. If the Negro race proposes to disgrace itsself by persecuting their brethren who dare to stand up as free citizens, the awakening in November will be a day of repentance.

WHAT REGULATES WAGES?

The vapid partisan yell that a moderate reduction of the tariff will destroy American industries, paralyze nearly every department of trade and lower the wages of our laborers to the level of the pauper workingmen of Europe, may deceive the ignorant voter, but no man who has a spoonful of genuine knowledge, tempered by a few grains of common sense will believe a word of it. The student of political economy will tell you that wages paid for labor, as for any other commodity, are regulated by a number of conditions aside from the amount of tariff charges. The principal influence is the supply and demand of workingmen. If the demand for labor is great and men are few, wages will be high. If the demand is small, and the supply is great, wages will be low. Another consideration is the rate of production and consumption. If the amount of goods produced in a given time more than supplies the market and there is no outlet, prices will be low and demand for labor small. If the amount produced be less than the consumers require prices will be high, but the rule regarding wages often fails here. The infamous combinations of capital known as "trusts," secure control of an article, and by refusing to manufacture more than a certain quantity, produce an artificial scarcity which forces up prices, but does not raise the wages of the laborer. Another factor in the wages question is the efficiency of the laborer and the use of machinery. A class of men in one factory often receive double the wages paid to operatives in other establishment doing the same kind of business, on account of the superior skill of the former, or the rapidity of the machinery employed.

The proposed reduction of the tariff lowers the duty on raw materials used in the manufactures, on machinery, which aids in the work, and on the necessities which the masses daily consume—not upon imported goods already manufactured. Isn't it as plain as daylight that if the raw materaial is cheapened to the manufacturer, and if the cost of his machinery is lessened, he can sell his goods at a lower rate and still make his former per cent. in a majority of cases. We know a low price upon an article increases its consumption. Increase in consumption means a greater demand for labor. This naturally leads to a better rate of wages. Ability to buy raw material on the same terms as foreign countries, enables our manufacturer to compete with the markets of the world, because American labor by reason of its superior efficiency and splendid machinery equipment is the cheapest labor on earth. The widening of our foreign market will also increase demand for American labor, and the workingman, under a tariff which assures these conditions, will be a sovereign instead of the grovelling, poverty-stricken wretch that campaign orators delight to picture him under a high protective tariff, the laborer is taxed without receiving any corresponding benefit. A high tariff does not make high wages; if it did, monopolists would be free traders! We refuse to believe that taxing the masses unnecessarily and unjustly can make them prosperous, or is the one thing needful to keep them from starvation. Certain infant industries should be protected, but to adult industries high protection is a burden, as a crutch is to a man whose limb has been cured. The Mills bill amply provides for all this.

Thus it will be seen that this cry of politicians that Democracy means free trade and destruction of American interests is all bosh, and illustrates the extremities to which the Republicans are driven for an argument. Our race is pre-eminently a race of laborers. This question of wages affects you as a people more than any other class of citizens. Study the matter calmly, and without partisan bias, and then vote for your interests. Do not be deluded by demagogues who play upon your passions for personal gain, and who impose upon your unfortunate lack of knowledge. Vote for a moderate tariff, and you array yourself on the righteous side of the masses against favored classes, and stand for popular sovereignty.

CLEVELAND IS ALL RIGHT.

He Believes That If a Colored Man Is Worthy of a Promise He Is Absolutely Entitled to Its Fulfillment.

Two years ago President Cleveland addressed a letter to T. McCants Stewart, the well known New York counsellor, in regard to his attitude on the Matthews question. The letter is a jewel, and will bear reproduction. It shows the kind of a man Grover Cleveland is:

EXECUTIVE MANSION.
Washington, Aug. 11, 1886.

MY DEAR SIR—I cannot resist the temptation to absolutely steal time enough to acknowledge the receipt of your gratifying letter in relation to the reappointment of Mr. Matthews.

I very much hope that this act will not be construed as in any way defiant to the Senate or as any attempt to appear heroic.

I have deemed the question involved in this matter as one arising above politics, and as offering a test of good faith and adherence to pledges—nothing more or less. When this thing is put face to face there should be no shuffling. If the colored man is worthy of a promise, he is absolutely entited to its fulfillment by every honorable man.

I am glad you are pleased, but fail to see how I am entitled to special credit for being honest. Yours truly,

GROVER CLEVELAND.

To T. McCants Stewart.

THE OLD ROMAN.

Explains the Term That Has Been Worrying Our Republican Friends Out of Much Rest.

The following letter from Hon. Allen G. Thurman, written to Mr. Eugene D. Johnston, a prominent citizen of Detroit, explains itself.

COLUMBUS, O., Sept., 10, 1888.—To Eugene D. Johnson, Esq., No. 21 West Congress street, Detroit, Mich.—Dear Sir: Your very interesting letter of the 29th ult, was received just before starting for New York, and being so engaged with other matters at that time, I found it impossible to reply. I certainly never intended to use the expression in an offensive sense. The idea meant to be conveyed was that the Negroes were a prolific race, and to show that they not only had but would continue to increase when it had been prophesied that after slavery the race would deteriorate and finally die out. Statistics prove this to be so, and the remark was intended as commendatory instead of the way in which it has been interpreted. I see, though, it was an unfortunate expression, and it will be hard to make people, either white or black, comprehend as clearly as you evidently do. I shall certainly keep your letter as an example of the intellectual growth of your race.

Yours truly, A. G. THURMAN.

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Session of 88–9 begins September 14th, 1888. Eight departments—theological, classical, scientific, normal, law, music, English, Industrial. Competent faculty. Its graduates always in demand. Locality healthy, beautiful, retired. Direct telephone and telegraphic communication with the world. Important reduction in expense. $98 cash on entrance pays for tuition, board, fuel, room rent, lights and books. All grades of students admitted at any time in the year. Good character is the only quallification and all must bring testimonials thereto. For catalogues address S. T Mitchell, Pres., or J. P. Maxwell, Sec.; Wilberforce, Green Co., Ohio. tf.

Robert. H. Cowdrey, the Chicago druggist who stands as ex-Father McGlynn's candidate for President, has been looking around the city while preparing his speeches. He is a short, slender, nervous man of middle age, with grey eyes, a large head, a drooping moustache, and a neat garb.

CARLISLE TO THE FRONT.

HE IS RENOMINATED AND MAKES A SPEECH.

An Unanswerable Argument in Favor of Tariff Reform—He Riddles the War Protection Theories of the Republicans.

Hon. John G. Carlisle was renominated for Congress by the Sixth Kentucky district Democrats Tuesday. In a speech he said:

"The great question before this country is the question of federal taxation. It makes but little difference whether I am elected to congress or not, but it is of overwhelming importance to the people that the next house of representatives should be Democratic and that the next president should be a Democrat also. The two political parties have elected their candidates and made formal declaration of their principles, and you will be called upon next November to decide between them. The Republican party has chosen for its standard bearer Mr. Harrison, a respectable lawyer of Indianapolis, for president, and for vice-president Levi P. Morton, a very rich banker in Wall street. The Democratic party has selected the true and tried, the incorruptible president who now fills the chair, the man who has brought the administration back to the ways of the constitution and given to this people a clean, conservative and faithful administration of the law. With him they have associated Mr. Thurman, who for many long years has been the best and truest representative of our Western Democracy.

But it is not, gentlemen, my purpose to make a speech. Many of you want to return to your homes on the afternoon train, and many of you are anxious for your dinner.

I want to call your attention, though, to the overwhelming importance of the great question which is now presented for the decision of the people, and I congratulate you on the fact that at last, after many long years of struggle, we have got this question fairly and squarely before the people.

It is declared in the Democratic platform that unnecessary taxation is unjust taxation and by that declaration the Democratic party will stand or fall in this contest. When President Cleveland was inaugurated on the 4th of March, 1885, he found on the statute books, laws passed by Republican congresses, under which there was being annually collected from the people nearly $100,000,000 in excess of the actual necessities of the government. He found a large surplus accumulated in the vaults of the treasury, and that all the public debt in control of the government, except about $196,000,000 of 3 per cent. bonds, had been paid. What was to be done? Year after year some of us have struggled in the house of representatives to secure a reduction of this enormous burden on the people, and have predicted that that the time would surely come when this money would accumulate in the public treasury to such an extent as to paralyze all the business enterprises of the country and bring ruin and disaster upon our industries and all engaged in them.

We were not responsible for the existence of these laws, but we felt, as the representatives of the American people, the responsibility if it could not be remedied. We failed. The money went on accumulating in the treasury at the rate of ten millions per month, and is still accumulating at that rate. The secretary of the treasury told me just before I left the city of Washington that the surplus revenue collected during the first fifteen days of the present month, over and above the expenses of the Government, was $11,000,000. At the rate of several hundred thousand dollars every day and night the money of the people—money which they need in their business—is being poured into the public treasury where it is not needed. To relieve the treasury of this enormous amount and to prevent disaster to the business of the country, the administration is compelled to purchase the outstanding bonds of the government at an enormous premium. Within the last few months millions of dollars of these bonds have been bought at a premium on the 4 per cents of some twenty-five to twenty-eight cents on the dollar, and on the 4½ per cents at six, seven and eight cents, so that the bond holder is, by reason of the unfortunate situation in which the revenue laws have been left, taking from the people millions and millions of dollars in excess of the amount which his obligation calls for, and our friend, Mr. Harrison, in his recent letter of acceptance, says that this progress should go on, and the money should continue to be paid to the bond-holders. Mr. Sherman, the former secretary of the treasury, takes substantially the same ground, and criticises in a harsh manner the action of the present administration in depositing a part of this money in national banks so that it can be loaned to the people and go thus into the channels of trade. The records of the department will sustain the statement that while Mr. Sherman was secretary of the treasury he had at one time in a single national bank more money than this administration has to-day in all the national banks of the United States.

Now, the great question you are to decide is whether this system of taxation shall be continued indefinitely or whether the country will return to the methods of taxation which prevailed in this country before the war. For the first time in the history of this country, so far as I know, the Republican party has substantially declared in its platforms in favor of a reduction of the revenue by increasing the taxes. It declares that it deems it necessary to reduce the revenue by checking the imports of such articles as can be made here, and if that is not sufficient it will repeal the whole internal revenue tax on whisky rather than surrender any part of the protective system. This proposition is put forth upon the idea that the people of the country can be benefitted, individually and collectively, by imposing taxes on themselves. It might as well be said that a man can make himself rich by picking his pocket as to say he can increase his wealth by imposing a tax on himself.

In addition to the facts that this system of taxation is imposing enormous and unnecessary burdens upon the people, that it has accumulated in the treasury large sums of money which ought to be in the hands of those who earn it by their labor and skill, it is the parent of trusts and combinations and conspiracies to control products and prices of the necessary articles which the people are compelled to use. I see that Mr. Blaine, who seems to be the mouthpiece of the Republican party, has given quasi indorsement, at least to these monopolies. I believe that when he attends his own funeral he ought to be allowed to go at the head of the procession.

But it seems Mr. Harrison is not to enjoy this privilege. Mr. Blaine is the great central figure in this campaign, and he tells the people, in the face of the platform of his party, in the face of the declarations of his political friends on the stump, and his neighbors, that these trusts are private affairs in which neither the President nor anybody else has any particular right to interfere.

Why, my friends, larceny is a private affair—a very private affair; and yet it is not supposed improper to interfere with it by law. The highwayman who meets you on the public road and demands your money or your life is engaged in the transactiou of a private enterprise, but still the law takes cognizance of his act, and punishes it as a crime. Now gentlemen, Mr. Blaine has not been occupying a very good position from which to view the interests of the American workingman, farmer, or consumer. The top of Mr. Carnegie's coach, as it bowled along with its liveried outriders over the hills of Scotland is not a good place from which to look at the interests of America. Nor are the festal halls of Cluny castle a very good point, either. Mr. Blaine had better stay at home, or stay abroad—one or the other. Had he come here to his own country and mingled with the farmers, with the consumers, with the laboring men of the land, he would have a far better opportunity to know what they desired than he could possibly have dining and wining with the aristocracy of Europe.

It is said, gentlemen, that even if it does impose enormous burdens on the consumers of the country the wages of our laborers must be maintained, therefore high rates of taxation must be continued. If I had the time I think I could show to the satisfaction of every intelligent and candid man within the sound of my voice that the wages of labor are no more affected by the rates of duties upon imported goods than the yield of corn to the acre on your farm is affected by it. And one of the chief benefits of the system, in the estimation of Mr. Harrison, is the fact that the people do not know how much they are paying. When a man's money is taken away from him without his knowledge, some malicious people call it stealing. I will not, however, apply that term to the processes by which the Government of the United States abstracts this enormous sums of money from the pockets of the people who earn it, and puts it in the public treasury, or the pockets of some one else, but I will say that it is the most dangerous form of taxation that could be devised, because it makes the people less vigilant of the expenditures of the public money, and lulls them to sleep while their substance is taken away.

Under an indirect tax law you would not submit to it a single day, and the man who went to Congress from any single congressional district of the United States, Decmocrat or Republican, who failed to cast his vote in favor of the reformation of such a system of taxation would never see the halls of the house again.

I have said, gentlemen, that the system of taxation is continued on the ground that it increases the rates of wages of the American laborer. There are are two or three facts which show conclusively that this argument is not sound. In the first place, it is a conceded fact that there is as much difference between the rates of wages paid in this country to laborers engaged in the same occupations in different parts of the country as there is between the difference of the average rate of wages paid here and in European countries, and yet the same tariff law prevails throughout the whole United States.

You will find by an examination of the labor statistics that from 50 to 75, and in some cases even as high as 100 per cent. more is paid for labor in the same occupation in Chicago than is paid in New York or Philadelphia. If the tariff regulated wages, I submit that the rates of wages would be the same, would be uniform in the same occupations throughout the United States under the same tariff. Another fact is that the greatest difference between the rates of wages paid here and the rates paid in European countries is found in those occupations which nobody pretends can be protected under the tariff laws. For instance, there is a far greater difference between the rates of wages paid here to carpenters, plasterers, painters, stone and brick masons, teamsters, railroad employes, steamboat employes and the rates of wages paid to same classes of workingmen in Europe than there is between the rates of wages here in your mills and cotton factories and the rates of wages paid in the same industry in Europe. The rates of wages paid in this country, too, in the unprotected industries, are larger on the average than the rates of wages paid in this country in protected industries, and the difference between them, in the one case, and those paid in Europe, in the other case, is still plainer. Another fact is, that since 1846, when the English corn laws were repealed, the rates of wages have been increased from 50 to 75, and even as high as 100 per cent. in some occupations. Can we trace that increase in this country during the same time? Another fact is that the rates of wages in the mechannical and manufacturing industries of the United States increased far more during what is called the free trade period, from 1850 to 1860, than they ever have since.

I simply state these facts, without going into argument to prove them. I can produce abundant and overwhelming testimony from laboring men, from manufacturers, from testimony given before investigating commtttees in the House to prove the truth of every statement I have made upon this subject. But they say if you reduce these duties this country will be overwhelmed with foreign cheap goods, and all our manufacturing and mechanical industries will be ruined. Why, gentlemen, if all the ships in the world were employed continuously in bringing goods from Liverpool to New York, it would take them two years to bring as much as a single railroad in this country carries in one year. If all the Cunard vessels plying between Boston and New York and European ports were to be employed, it would require them seventy-five years to bring to this country as much goods as the Pennsylvania railroad carries in one year.

And yet these gentlemen expect a

Continued on last page

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E P. MATTHEWS, 193 Indiana Avenue.

THE FREEMAN.

INDIANAPOLIS, SEPT. 29, 1888.

CITY NEWS.

Patronize Negro enterprises.

Blaine will be here on the 11th of October.

The State Fair was not an overwhelming success.

Don't forget to read our editorial page. It is full of meat.

Send the children to school and keep them off the streets.

Let lazy loafers go to work and stop bleeding politicians.

The young society men are arranging for a grand banquet. Time not stated.

If colored saloons pretend to be respectable they should abolish oontz games.

William Magee was murdered Sunday night and a colored man is charged with the crime.

The Tennessee Warblers, led by the Pugsley brothers, warbled at Simpson Chapel last night.

A large number of strange colored people are making this city their temporary headquarters.

Detective Thornton is as wide-awake as ever. He has made several important arrests in the last few days.

Mrs. Josie Garvin died very suddenly of hay fever Tuesday morning, at her residence, 583 N. Missouri street. The funeral occurred Thursday at Simpson Chapel, Rev. A. A. Price, officiating.

Mr. Sumter, late of Madison, has opened a fine line of candies, peanuts and confectioneries at 23 Indiana avenue, and should receive the support of our people. Show him what Indiana's capital can do for an enterprising colored man.

The ladies of the Christian church held a social last evening, The program was an enjoyable one, and closed with a discussion on "Which possesses the greater influence over man, woman or money?" Good points were made by both sides.

The presence of Cleveland portraits in the windows of colored people is worrying the Harrison people considerably. They insist on having them taken out, notwithstanding the fact that they have their candidate boldly displayed. If one is fair, why not the other.

The window of Mrs. Andrew Ecton's home, on Willard street, was smashed to pieces Saturday night by three excited colored woman, named Anna Valentine, Laura Green and Tillie King, who also abused Mrs. Ecton in the most offensive terms, all because the Ecton's dared to display a lithograph of Cleveland. Is there no remedy for these outrages in a civlized community like this?

IN LITERARY CIRCLES.

The Douglass Literary Society of Simpson Chapel will probably not begin its season until after the election.

The Parlor Reading Circle met at the residence of Miss Beulah Wright Wednesday evening. The "Woman rights" question was continued and created much merriment. It is evident the majority of the Circle do not believe that female suffrage would be an advisable step.

The programe rendered by Bethel Monday evening was rather brief, but was enjoyed by a good audience. The address by Rev. Richard E. Clark was excellent and abounded in happy thoughts and striking illustrations. Miss Estella Crossen was chosen journalist, J. B. Elbert critic and Michaell Benson librarian with Benj. Mann assistant. Refreshments will be a feature hereafter.

POLITICAL PICK UPS.

J. J. Smallwood has returned to the city.

In a few more weeks, the cruel war will be over.

Hon. J. Milton Turner will be in the State shortly.

"Damned-Hot-Day Morton" is what they call him now.

Ky. Lawson will not permit political discussions in his barber shop. Ky. has an eye to business.

Hon. J. S. Hinton, W. Allison Sweeney and Broad Axe Smith were all in Evansville, this week.

A. T. Manning and E. E. Cooper wer in Columbus, Ind., this week, and organized a colored Democratic club.

A fourth ward colored Republican candidly pronounces the election a choice between two evils. So he admits there is evil in Republican success.

It is certainly a sign that we are getting out of the ruts when colored children cry out in the street:

"Hurrah for Cleveland! He's the man.
It I can't vote my daddy can."

Bob Brown, of the "Van," is the only Republican speaker we have yet heard discussing the tariff question. The committee has evidently not heard of Mr. Brown's indiscretion.

C. H. Morpin has a little "hoss sense," as was evidenced by his back down from meeting James T. Hill in debate. Morpin may hold his own among his little school children, but when spread out before an audience, he spreads mighty thin.

The colored Republicans, following the lead of their masters don't want any joint debates. We don't blame them. They are afrafd to place their thin tinware arguments beside the progressive and political ideas of the Negro Democracy.

The colored people made disgraceful exhibitions of themselves Saturday night during the great Democratic parade. If they cannot stand Democratic enthusiasm they ought to have remained at home.

The Republican platform declares for free whisky and free tobacco, and dear clothing, dear food and high-priced working materials. How such able ministers as Drs. Clay, Lewis, Manson, Clark, et al, can support such doctrines, so contrary to what they teach in the pulpit, is a mystery we cannot fathom.

Does any sane man believe that the colored men who cursed and sneered at the brethren of their race for taking part in the Saturday night parade could shake hands with them at church the next morning as honest Christians? We do not think much of a man's religion who forgets it because of political differences.

A colored man was howling the other day that he wouldn't vote for a man who sent a substitute to the war. He was asked if he voted for Blaine in '84, and "you bet!" was his immediate reply. Upon being informed that Blaine had sent a substitute when drafted, the colored man subsided. Moral: When you talk know what you are talking about.

Rev. J. M. Morton was announced as one of the speakers at the political rally at Lonly Lane church, thus lending his sanction to a desecration of a place of holy worship. But what else could be expected of a man who regales his congregation upon such sweet-scented sermons as a "Damned Hot Day," and who heads his church notices with portraits of political candidates?

Certain colored men announce that they intend to scratch the Republican legislative ticket without mercy, to offset the scratching that white men use against Walden in the interest of their personal friends on the ticket. The News and Independent, both Republican papers, repeatedly advise the party to revise the legislative ticket, or its defeat is a dead certainty.

Even if the black Republicans should accept the challenge of the Negro Democrats for a debate, who would or could represent them in the live questions. Sweeney is in the employ of the State committee, and they would not permit him to act. Knox don't know anything but "bloody shirt." Walden can't speak at all; neither can Bagby, Dudley, Welch, Brown or Ringgold. Morpin is "skeered," Franklin is disgruntled and wouldn't talk. Dr. Elbert can't get an audience and hold it ten minutes. Now, who else have you got?

PERSONAL MENTION.

Mr. J. I. Thornton is very ill.

Miss Alice Pratt is in St. Louis.

Mr. L. A. Simpson has returned.

Mr. Hamilton Curry continues ill.

The Freeman grows in popularity.

Mrs. L. Peoples is sojourning in Chicago.

Miss Nellie Knox is teaching school in Kentucky.

Rev. T. J. "Broad-Axe" Smith has returned to the city.

Mr. Edward Harvey is out again after a serious illness.

Miss Luella Washington is visiting friends in Cincinnati.

Rev. J. M. Townsend, of Richmond, was in the city, this week.

Miss Lizzie Atchison is in Chicago, the guest of Miss Minnie Burnham.

Mr. R. A. Roberts, the Blue River pedagogue, spent Sunday in the city.

Capt. Patterson has been offered a "run" between St. Louis and San Francisco.

Mr. Joseph Johnson, of Columbus, Ohio, will make this city his future home.

Mr. Henry McKittrick is preparing to build at the corner of First and Howard streets.

Miss Roberts, of Charlottsville, is spending a few days with Indianapolis friends.

W. Allison Sweeney addressed an emancipation celebration at Columbus, Tuesday.

Mrs. M. Matthews has returned from Louisville, where she has been attending conference.

Mrs. M. D. Pettis left St. Paul, last Saturday, for Indianapolis, stopping a couple days in Chicago.

Mr. Charles E. W. Brown, of the 3d Auditor's office, Washington, D. C., is expected in the city, shortly.

Rev. W. A. Forman was in town, Wednesday, making arrangements to move his family to Louisville.

Miss Fannie Beach, of Greenup, Ky., is making a most favorable impression upon the Indianapolis young men.

Miss Ada Harris, of 102 West North street, has organized a class for evening instruction in the rudimentary branches.

The Misses Elkins entertained a number of their friends, last Friday, at their residence, 640 North Mississippi street.

Messrs. E. E. Cooper and A. E. Manning have been spending the week in Evansville in the interest of The Freeman.

Misses Lizzie and Emma Pierce will probably visit Cincinnati early next month, to attend the wedding of their cousin.

Mrs. Martha Turner, who has been visiting her daughter, Mrs. G. L. Jones, returned, Wednesday, to her home in Summerville, Mich.

Mr. and Mrs. William Quinn are building a handsome cottage on Second street, near West. It will be ready for occupancy in a short time.

Mr. William L. McAfee, of Chicago, was in the city, last week. Mr. McAlfee is a jolly, whole-souled young man, and is a favorite with the ladies.

Rev. J. H. Clay has been reappointed pastor of Bethel Church, and Rev. Morris Lewis returns to Allen Chapel. These have both striven hard to make the churches what they should be, and their congregations speak in glowing terms of their work.

Miss Mary J. Pierce, while attending the Bath county (Ky.) institute, last week, so captivated the blue grass people by her exquisite playing that she has been invited to become the reguiar musician of the organization. Our Hoosier girls generally get there.

"THE WOODS FULL OF 'EM."

The local demonstration of the Democratic cohorts last Saturday night, was the grandest and most imposing affair of its kind ever beheld on the streets of Indianapolis. The procession seemed an endless one, and it is estimated that 10,000 men were in line. The enthusiasm was unbounded, and everything indicated that the Democracy had struck a winning gait. Tom Taggart covered himself with glory. The unpleasant features of the evening were the outrageous and unwarranted interference of Repubiican hoodlums, who did their best to cause a riot and partially succeeded. The row in front of the Denison is a lasting disgrace to the so-called "God and morality" party. The brutal assault made upon a girl in the Frances Cleveland Club by one John W. Booker, a colored man, was inexcusable and indefensible. Had it not been for the coolness and liberal spirit of Matt Queen, a 15th ward Democrat, Booker would have been roughly handled. As it was he was arrested and fined a nominal sum, which was promptly paid by Councilman Long, a white Republican. We daresay it will be now in order to continue these assaults as the fines wlll be paid by the white sympathizers with the bull-dozing policy. The parade was jeered and hooted at by colored women, who should have been at home instead of publicly disgracing themselves. This policy, if continued, will strengthen the Democracy among lovers of fairness. The parade was grand and the sore-heads might as well take their medicine with good grace.

WANTED TO KNOW.

When Col. Jones will return.

If there are any flies on Tom Taggart as a hustler.

If the "gang" will like this issue of The Freeman.

If Huston is mashed on his colored camp-followers.

If Bruce Carr will run strong around the Denison barber shop.

Why our teachers do not spread a little of their light abroad.

If it is true that a wedding will take place on Blake street soon.

If Dr. Elbert will take the stump for Walden. If not, why not?

If our ministers think the soul of a Negro Democrat is worth saving.

If there is any hope of a joint debate between colored men on the issues.

If Republicanism is a necessary qualification for membership in our churches.

If the editor of The Argus has any more apologies to make for the Park Theater.

If "Broad Axe" Smith has been worth what the Republican committee has paid him.

If the World admits that it has been mistaken in advocating a division of the Negro vote.

Why the ladies who want to vote and reform politics, do not try their hand at reforming society.

If a Methodist conference converted into a political convention is a very inspiring spectacle.

If the World and Argus will denounce the outrageous conduct of our colored citizens last Saturday night.

WARNER'S LOG CABIN REMEDIES. — "Sarsaparilla,"—"Cough and Consumption Remedy," — "Hops and Buchu," — "Extract,"— "Hair Tonic," — "Liver Pills," — "Plasters," (Porous-Electrical),— "Rose Cream," for Catarrh. They are, like Warner's "Tippecanoe," the simple, effective remedies of the old Log Cabin days.

CONFERENCE APPOINTMENTS

The A. M. E. conference which met last week made the following assignment of ministers:

Evansville District, H. H. Thompson Presiding Elder.

Rockville, J. F. Ferguson.
Mt. Vernon, B. Ratcliff.
Franklin, S. M. Smothers.
Muncie, A. L. Murray.
Corydon, J. Mitchem.
Greenville, T. Price.
Greensburg, John Jordon.
Logansport, John Ferguson.
Cambridge, R. J. Deming.
Terre Haute, Alex Smith.
Richmond, D. P. Roberts.
Kokomo, B. F. Coleman.
Bloomington, James Simpson.
Evansville, Jesse Bass.
Greencastle, J. H. Davis.
Marion, J. Burden.
Carlisle Mission, A. J. Brown.

Indianapolis District, Jason Bundy, Presiding Elder.

Indianapolis, Bethel, J. H. Clay.
Indianapolis, Allen's, M. Lewis.
New Albany, T. E. Wilson.
Princeton, George Cheviott.
Fountain City, Lewis Pettiford.
Crawfordsville, Peterson Lewis, transferred from Mission Conference.

The Union Labor party of New York will nominate a State ticket.

Was America Ever Discovered?

At the time when Columbus started in search of the New World, nearly every man, woman and child in Europe insisted that there was no New World to discover. When he came back, crowned with success, a large proportion of these good people adhered to their theory; and if they were alive to-day many of them would doubtless insist that America had never been discovered at all. A man will give up anything in the world more readily than a pet theory. For example, look at the individuals who still maintan that consumption is incurable. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery has cured thousands upon thousands of cases, and will cure thousands more, but these people can't give up their point. Nevertheless the "Discovery" will cure any case of consumption, if taken in time.

A note pitched too high is equally silent with one pitched too low.

For constipation, "liver complaint" or biliousness, sick headache, and all diseases arising from a disordered condition of the liver and stomach, take Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets—a gentle laxative or active cathartic, according to size of dose.

There is a field for a grate reformer who will prevent it from getting clogged with cinders.

Chronic nasal catarrh positively cured by Dr. Sage's Remedy.

The dealer who sells rotten fruits has speckulation in his eye.

ST. JACOBS OIL

For Lumbago.

FRESH, STRONG EVIDENCE.

Prompt. Port Byron, Ill., May 22, 1888. Last Spring was taken with lame back and suffered months; was cured by St. Jacobs Oil and have had no return of pain. JACK GILLESPIE.

Sure. Danver, Ill., May 22, 1888. I suffered with pain in back about 10 months ago which lasted two months. I was cured by St. Jacobs Oil, and there has been no return of pain. WILLIAM STREHILTZ.

Permanent. Fenton, Mich., May 29, 1888. About the Spring of '87 was taken with aches and pains in hips and back; was cured by one bottle of St. Jacobs Oil and has remained permanent ever since. G. CHRIS. FUNNELL.

AT DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS.

THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO., Baltimore, Md.

If afflicted with Sore Eyes, use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye Water. Druggis sell it. 25c.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, the clung to Castoria
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria

HELEN.

While time shall last, one thing remains to me;
The tale of Troy fades not, the hearts of men
Shall beat more quickly when my name they hear,
A name that lives forever. I gained that,
Though all else perished. Lover, friends and foes,
Alike died fighting for me, that the name
Of Helen might have fitting pyre whereon to blaze
Through all succeeding time, and, beacon-like,
Glow o'er the darkness of the unborn years.
Forever will the light from those that fought
Before the walls of Troy show Helen there.
Oh! to be again back on those walls, to hear the clang of arms.
To see Hector and Priam in the van of strife,
'Mid that great host which leagured Troy for years.
Heroes and gods fought side by side for me,
And I was worthy prize. The bravest there
Could meet no fitter death than thus to fall
For me, whose beauty will the world still dazzle
When Troy shall be forgot; but to the end of time
My name will sound a trumpet blast to men.

—F. P.

Eat With Comfort and be Happy.

It is by no means uncertain, but, on the contrary, a well ascertained fact, that upon the well being of man's stomach depends that modicum of happiness which is vouchsafed to him in this world. Dyspepsia, the foe of all others to the stomach's tranquility, and most to be dreaded, is a complaint to the preliminary relief and eventual cure of which Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is specially adapted. It enables those who use it with a reasonable degree of persistence to eat with relish because it imparts a healthful appetite; to digest with ease, because it strengthens the stomach; and to assimilate the food which is eaten and digested, thus benefitting health, promoting flesh, and sustaining the exercise of the physical and mental faculties. It, moreover, facilitates the secretion of healthy bile, actuates without discomfort the habit of body, and tends, when taken upon retiring, to produce healthy slumber. Malaria is conquered by it.

A man makes his maiden speech when he asks a young girl to marry him.

Moxie has crerted the greatest excitement as a beverage, in two years, ever witnessed, from the fact that it brings nervous, exhausted; overworked women to good powers of endurance in a few days; cures the appetite for liquors and tobacco at once, and has recovered a large number of cases of old, helyless paralysis as a food only.

"Give me neither poverty nor riches," said the wise man. "All I ask for is to be chosen delegate to a closely contested Congressional District Convention."

Do You

Have that extrem tired feeling, languor, without appetite ngth, impaired digestion, and a general feeling of misery it is impossible to describe? Hood's Sarsaparilla is a wonderfu medicine for creating an appetite, promoting digestion, and toning up the whole system, giving strength and activity in place of weakness and debility. Be sure to get Hood's.

"I take Hood's Sarsaparilla every year as a tonic, with most satisfactory results. I recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla to all who have that miserable tired feeling." C. PARMELEE, 349 Bridge Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

"My health was not very good for some months, I did not have much appetite, nor sleep well. I also had frequent sick headaches, and I had no ambition to do anything. I was recommended to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. And though I have not taken all of one bottle as yet, I feel like a new person. I highly recommend it to all." MRS. W. A. TURNER, W. Hanover, Mass.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass

100 Doses One Dollar.

Ely's Cream Balm

Price 50 cents.

WILL CURE

CATARRH

Apply Balm into each nostril. ELY BROS., 56 Warren St., N.Y

TRADE MARK

FRAZER AXLE GREASE!

BEST IN THE WORLD. Get the Genuine. Sold Everywhere.

(Established 1850.) INDIANAPOLIS (Reorganized 1885.)

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North Pennsylvania St., Opp. Postoffice.

REDMAN, HEEB & OSBORN, Principals and Proprietors.

Best facilities for Business, Short-hand, Penmanship, English and Actual Business Training. Individual instruction. Educate for profit—least expensive in time and money. Attractive City. Graduates hold lucrative positions. A strictly business school. Open all year. Enter now. Write to us.

ELEGANT CATALOGUE, FREE.

Diamond Vera-Cura

FOR DYSPEPSIA.

AND ALL STOMACH TROUBLES SUCH AS: Indigestion, Sour-Stomach, Heartburn, Nausea, Giddiness, Constipation, Fullness after eating, Food Rising in the Mouth and disagreeable taste after eating. Nervousness and Low-Spirits.

At Druggists and Dealers or sent by mail on receipt of 25 cts. (5 boxes $1.00) in stamps. Sample sent on receipt of 2-cent Stamp.

THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO., Baltimore, Md.

B. A. FAHNESTOCK'S *Established 1827. It is now nearly sixty years since this medicine was offered as a remedy for WORMS, and from that time its reputation has steadily increased until at the present day it is universally acknowledged throughout nearly all parts of the world to be the Sovereign Remedy for WORMS.*

VERMIFUGE.

DETECTIVES

Wanted in every County. Shrewd men to act under instructions in our Secret Service. Experience not necessary. Particulars free. Grannan Detective Bureau Co. 44 Arcade, Cincinnati, O.

DOUBLE Breech-Loader $6.75. RIFLES $2.25 PISTOLS 75c **GUNS** All kinds cheaper than elsewhere. Before you buy send stamp for Catalogue. Address POWELL & CLEMENT, 180 Main Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

SLICKER The Best Waterproof Coat.

The FISH BRAND SLICKER is warranted waterproof, and will keep you dry in the hardest storm. The new POMMEL SLICKER is a perfect riding coat, and covers the entire saddle. Beware of imitations. None genuine without the "Fish Brand" trade-mark. Illustrated Catalogue free. A. J. Tower, Boston, Mass.

Bryant & Stratton Chicago Business College!

SHORT-HAND INSTITUTE and ENGLISH TRAINING SCHOOL, Is the STANDARD INSTITUTION and the LARGEST IN THE WORLD! Full information, Catalogue, terms, etc., sent FREE. Address H. B. BRYANT & SON, Proprietors, Chicago, Ill. We recommend this college to our readers. Mention this paper when you write.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS

Contain, in small compass, the essential virtues of the best vegetable cathartics. They are a sure cure for Costiveness, Indigestion, and Liver Complaints; are pleasant to take; prompt, but mild, in operation.

Mr. James Quinn, of Middle st., Hartford, Conn., testifies: "I have used Ayer's Pills for the past thirty years and consider them an invaluable family medicine."

Ayer's Pills,

Sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine.

BEST COUGH MEDICINE,

PISO'S CURE

FOR CONSUMPTION.

It has permanently cured THOUSANDS of cases pronounced by doctors hopeless. If you have premonitory symptoms, such as Cough, Difficulty of Breathing, &c., don't delay, but use PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION immediately. By Druggists. 25 cents.

ELECTRICITY IN A BOTTLE.

WEST'S ELECTRIC CURE for Catarrh, Hay Fever, Neuralgia, Headache, Asthma and Rheumatism. It has no equal. Every bottle sold on 30 days' trial. Price $1.00. AGENTS WANTED. Local Agents sell from 12 to 24 bottles daily. Terms to agents and complete Descriptive Pamphlet FREE. THE WEST ELECTRIC CURE CO., 151 Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

$15. FREE TRADE PRICES! NO PROTECTION! NO MONOPOLIES! $45 SEWING MACHINES NOW ONLY $15

We are now selling our WESTERN IMPROVED SINGER SEWING MACHINE—same as cut—complete with all attachments and warranted for 5 years for only $15. Send for circular and see full description of this and other styles to M. R. SCULLEN & CO., 781 West Lake St., Chicago, Ill.

WE SELL ALL AMERICAN

BICYCLES.

And guarantee LOWEST PRICES. A. W. GUMP & CO., Dayton, O. Largest retail stock in America.

52 in.	OTTO, factory price	$60.00,	our price	$40.00.
50 in.	" "	55.00,	" "	35.00.
48 in.	" "	50.00,	" "	33.00.
46 in.	" "	45.00,	" "	30.00.
44 in.	" "	40.00,	" "	27.00.

Order quick. Also 250 second-hand Wheels. Repairing & Nickeling. Bicycles & Guns taken in trade.

BIG G Cures in 1 TO 5 DAYS. Guaranteed not to cause Stricture. Mf'd only by the Evans Chemical Co. Cincinnati, Ohio. Trade Mark

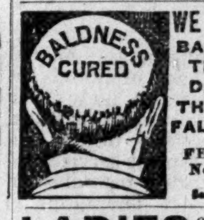
I prescribe and fully endorse Big G as the only specific for the certain cure of this disease. G. H. INGRAHAM, M. D., Amsterdam, N. Y.

We have sold Big G for many years, and it has given the best of satisfaction. D. R. DYCHE & CO., Chicago, Ill.

$1.00. Sold by Druggists.

LOOK NEVER SUCH BARGAIN BEFORE **$11** **COLT REPEATING RIFLE**

15 Shot. New from Factory. We stake our reputation of 47 years on this Rifle, and guarantee it the biggest offer ever made. Send 6c. in stamps for Illustrated 100-page Descriptive Catalogue, Guns, Rifles, Revolvers, Fishing Tackle, Bicycles, Sporting Goods, &c. JOHN P. LOVELL ARMS CO., Boston, Mass.



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BALD SPOTS
THIN HAIR
DANDRUFF
THIN BEARD
FALLING HAIR

We cure these by means of Fechter's Famous Fairicon. Send for particulars of our remedy.

FECHTER REMEDY CO., New Haven, Conn. Box 86 G

Send this to some bald headed friend.

LADIES can trade privately for Bosom Forms, Rubber Under-Garments, French Rubber Specialty, new devise indispensible to married or ladies contemplating marriage, worth its weight in gold, always safe and reliable. No drugs. Index-book. Local agents want everywhere, catalogue, with full particulars, 20c. silver or stamps. Write MRS. L. J. HONDA, 267 E. Indiana St. Chicago, Ill.

ASTHMA CURED

German Asthma Cure never *fails* to give *immediate relief* in the worst cases, insures comfortable sleep; effects cures where all others fail. *A trial convinces the most skeptical.* Price 50c. and $1.00, of Druggists or by mail. Sample FREE for stamp. DR. R. SCHIFFMAN, St. Paul, Minn.

THE BEST COUGH MEDICINE,

PISO'S CURE

FOR CONSUMPTION

Cook's Cotton Root Compound.—Composed of Cotton Root, Tansy and Pennyroyal. *Successfully used monthly.* Safe, Effectual, Pleasant. $1 by mail, or druggists. Sealed particulars 2 stamps. Ladies address POND LILY COMPANY, 131 Woodward ave., Detroit, Mich.

HOME STUDY. Book-keeping, Business Forms, Penmanship, Arithmetic, Short-hand, etc., thoroughly taught by MAIL. Circulars free. BRYANT'S BUSINESS COLLEGE Buffalo, N.Y.

GLEK A harmless, positive and permanent Recuperative of Failing Manhood, and Strong Nerve and Blood Food. $1 per bottle. Sold by druggists. GLEK CO., 33 N. State St., Chicago, Ill.

GOLD Live at home and make more money working for us than at anything else in the world. Either sex. Costly outfit FREE. Terms FREE. Address, TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine.

I N U 39—88 INDPLS

When writing to Advertisers readers will confer a favor by mentioning this paper.

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION

For President,
GROVER CLEVELAND of New York.
For Vice-President,
ALLEN G. THURMAN of Ohio.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

Governor—Courtland C. Matson
Lieutenant-Governor—William R. Myers
Secretary of State—Robert W. Miers
Auditor of State—Charles A. Munson
Treasurer of State—Thomas B. Byrnes
Reporter Supreme Court—John W. Kern
Attorney-General—John B. Wilson
Superintendent Public Instruction—E. E. Griffith
Judges of Supreme Court—
First District—W. E. Niblack
Second District—G. V. Howk
Fourth District—Allen Zollers

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

At Large—Thomas R. Cobb and John E Lamb. First district, Samuel B. Vance; second district Cutler S. Dobbins; Third district, Charles L. Jewett; Fourth district, Nicholas Cornet; Fifth district, John R East; Sixth district, Thomas J. Study; Seventh district, David S. Gooding; Eighth district, Samuel D Puett Ninth district, John F McHugh; Tenth district, David D Dykeman; Eleventh district, John N Turner, Twelfth district, John H Bass; Thirteenth district, Marcus A O Packard.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

For Representative in Congress Seventh Congressional District—William D. Bynum
For Judge of Nineteenth Judicial Circuit—Thomas L Sullivan
For Prosecuting Attorney Nineteenth Judicial Circuit—James L Mitchell
For Senators—William C Thompson, Henry T Hudson
For Joint Senator, Hancock, Marion, and Shelby Counties—Daniel Foley
For Joint Representative, Marion, Hancock and Shelby—James B Curtis
For Representative—Gabriel Schmuck, William A Hughes, Eli F Heiney, Heyden S Bigham, William Langstaft
For Sheriff—Isaac King
For Treasurer—John Osterman
For Coroner—Nelaton C. Rooker
For Surveyor—William C Smith
For County Commissioners—First District, Josheph L Hunter; Third District, Jacob Emrich.

THE MAIL POUCH.

The new post-office will extend to Court street on the south.

Fred A. Lorenz, Thomas Ragsdale and Jacob Mathias have been enjoying their annual furloughs.

When letters and papers by misdirection, or no direction at all, are a few days late, the delay, of course, is the fault of the Democratic carrier.

The marriage of Mr. C. Willard Parrish to Miss Jennie Hoss was an elegant affair. The post-office employees handsomely remembered Mr. Parrish.

A great deal of interest is manifested in the trial of W. W. Stewart, the defaulting colored ex-carrier, which takes place at the next term of the Federal court.

We are now convinced that the only way for the postal service to give universal satisfaction would be for Congress to pass a bill providing at least one letter for everybody every day.

Mr. James H. Deery is the most thorough and practical superintendent of carriers the post-office has ever had. His courteous treatment of subordinates and gentlemanly habits at all times, has made him a favorite with all who have dealings with him.

It is a well-known fact that the Republicans have done away with all their hypocritical love for civil service regulations. In the improbable event of Harrison's election, the propose to "fire" every Democrat, from Postmaster down to janitor, and that in short order, too.

It would be a sad commentary on the love of Republicans for the Negro, if they should remove the only colored carrier on the force immediately upon their accession to power, when the Democrats kept a colored man three years. Stewart would have been there yet had he behaved himself.

The postal service, under the efficient management of Postmaster Jones and assistants, is as competently managed, and the people are as well served as under any previous administration. Half of the so-called complaints are manufactured for the sake of party capital.

Mr. R. W. Thompson, the colored carrier, is winning a host of friends by his business-like methods and strict attention to the wants of his patrons. He has been accorded the utmost respect by his associaies in the service and the people on his district, regardless of color or politics. Mr. Thompson is proving himself a credit to his race.

HOW TO HELP YOUR DIGESTION.

Almost every day we feel the unpleasant sensations of indigestion. Try ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS and be relieved. J. F. Davenport, of Canarsie, New York, writes:

I have been very much troubled with a violent pain below my chest bone. I was told by several physicians that it was rheumatism of the diaphragm. It resulted from cold and exposure. I had very little appetite and digested my food with great difficulty. I placed one ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTER below the breast bone and two on each side. In the course of twenty-four hours all pain ceased, and I was able to eat and digest a good square meal, something I had not done before in two weeks. I got better constantly, and at the end of seven days found myself entirely well. Since then I have used ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS for colds, coughs and pains in my side, and I have always found them quick and effective.

Edison's thoughts are absorbed on the problem of air navigation. He is in advance of his age. There are other men, late at night, who seem to be unable to navigate on a plain sidewalk.

Some Foolish People

Allow a cough to run until it gets beyond the reach of medicine. They often say, "Oh, it will wear away," but in most cases it wears them away. Could they be induced to try the successful medicine Kemp's Balsam, which is sold on a positive guarantee to cure, they would immediately see the excellent effect after taking the first dose. Price, 50 cents and $1. Trial sfze free. At all druggists.

In St. Louis the other day a woman dropped her tournure on the sidewalk. The noticeable circumstance connected with the incident was that it afforded the only sign of bustle visible in the whole municipality.

CARLISLE TO THE FRONT.

Cntinued from 2nd page

sensible man to believe that a reduction of the taxatian on the people will close up all our manufacturing establishments and compel people to rely alone upon foreign products for the necessaries of life. The proposition is too absurd and preposterous to be argued. From 1850 to 1860, when we had no tariff, our manufacturing and mechanical industries prospered as never before, and not only that, but the great agricultural interests of the country, which we all know is the only safe and sure foundation for its prosperity and its purity, prospered along with them. The farmer, the agricultural laborer, is the man who suffers most under this system.

Mr. Frye, of Maine, a distinguished member of the U. S. Senate, and a particular friend of Mr. Blaine, made a speech in that body on the 23d of last January, in which he said that he had reason to believe, after making a personal investigation of this question of labor and prices of commodities, that bacon and pork, beef, flour, butter and cheese, were as cheap in this country as in Europe. That is to say the commodities which the farmer produces and is compelled to sell are as cheap here as they are in pauper-labor countries of Europe. This is the testimony of a Republican senator given in the U. S. Senate after a personal visit to Europe. But how is it with the things which the farmer is compelled to buy? Are they as cheap here as they are in Europe? No. You are subject on every one of them, if they are imported, to an average tax of 47 1-10 per cent., and on the rest the manufacturer has the opportunity to add the same percentage to his price, and in many cases he does it in the name of American labor, professedly in the interests of American industry, and to promote the good of the American people, because he says that you must encourage these industries, and give employment to as many laborers as possible.

Why, my farmer friend, if you should be returning home from the store with a wagon-load of goods purchased for the use of your family with the proceeds of the sale of crops, and some man met you on the public highway, and declared that he intended to seize that wagon-load of goods and burn them on the ground, you might be likely to protest and want to know the reason. You would be astonished if that man should tell you: "I am a great public benefactor. I intend to do this in the interests of American labor and manufactures, because if I destroy these goods, which your family must have, you will be compelled to employ more labor to produce more crops to buy these goods over again, and the manufacturers who made them will be required to employ more labor to produce the goods for you. I am here," says this man, "to promote the interests of American labor and American indnstry. I am a protectionist."

This is a fair illustration of the principle which underlies this system of taxation. No man objects to a rate of taxation, whether it be by the general government or state or municipal governments, necessary to raise a sufficient amount of revenue to defray all proper and legitimate expenses of public administration, but when the tax drummer has taken from the people a sufficient amount of their earnings to accomplish this purpose, he should take his hand out of their pockets. That is the Democratic doctrine, and the whole Democratic doctrine.

Free trade? It concedes the right and duty of the government to raise by taxation, in some form or other, a sufficient amount of money to defray all expenses and meet all honest obligations, but it concedes, likewise, that the settled policy of the government is to raise a large portion of its revenue by duties on imports, but we protest that the people shall have cheaper clothing and agricultural implements before they get cheap whisky and cheap tobacco.

The Republican platform, on the contrary, declares that they will repeal the whole internal revenue system rather than surrender any part of the protective system. Now, the duty on sugar is a part of the protective system. The high duty upon woolen goods and cotton goods, and upon steel and iron, is a part of the protective system. The true meaning of the Republican platform is that it will repeal the tax on whisky, beer, cigars, cigarettes and cheroots, but it will repeal no part of the duty upon the articles I have mentioned. Are the people ready to indorse doctrine? [Cries of "no." Would you rather have cheap clothing and cheap agricultural implements than cheap whisky and tobacco? Would you rather that your family and yourself should have cheaper and better clothing and agricultural implements and medicine, and books, and cheaper and better cooking utensils and furniture, and material to supply your homes, than cheap whisky or beer or tobacco?

I said I would not make a speech. I have not kept my word very strictly. It is true that I did not attempt to make an argument, but simply to state some propositions which I think the people ought to take into consideration, and which I am sure they will take into consideration in this campaign. I look forward, gentlemen, to the ides of November for the achievement of one of the grandest Democratic victories ever witnessed in this country. I know that if the intelligent and honest men of this country will take up this question of federal taxation unbiased by political prejudice, unawed by political power, they will give a just, a rightous decision, and Cleveland and Thurman will be elected by a majority much larger than that which secured the presidency for us in 1884.

This administration, by its prudent and conservative course; by its honest and faithful execution of the law in all the apprehensions of danger and disaster which seemed to prevail in the minds of some of our opponents four years ago. No man can say that the affairs of the government are not as secure in the hands of the great National Democratic party as in the hands of any other political party that ever existed in this country. This is our country as well as the country of our Republican friends. We have as much interest in its greatness and its glory as they can possibly have, and no matter what may befall us as a political party we will stand hereafter, as we have stood in the past, through disaster and defeat, steadily and firmly by the principles we believe to be right, and for the best interests of the people.

LABOR IN POLITICS.

Interesting Items of Information Not to be Overlooked by Politicians.

N. Y. Sun.

By far the richest of all the candidates for President of the United States this year is Alson J. Streetor, of Illinois, the candidate of the Union Labor party.

In the Maine election there was a Union Labor ticket, both State and Congressional. W. H. Simmons, the candidate for Governor, got 979 ballots, of about one-fifteenth of the total vote of the State. The nominees for Congress did not figure largely at the polls.

Lieut.-Gov. Jones, the freight-payer who was renominated with Gov. Hill at Buffalo, is a favorite with the Grangers of the State, and is a Granger himself. He is kept busy in addressing Grangers at this season, but he does not refer to party questions at the meetings or appear as a political candidate. He treats even his official chair as secondary to his bench at the grange.

George Blair, the box-maker of this city, is one of the old labor leaders who appeared as a delegate at the Buffalo Democratic Convention. Ex-Assembleyman David B. Healy, another old labor leader, is speaking for the Republicans.

Congressman Ford, of Michigan, Chairman of the Immigration Committee, who was last week renominated by the Democrats for Congress, has been endorsed by the Greenback Labor Convention at Grand Rapids. He pledged himself to offer a measure at the present session of Congress to prohibit the importaton of contract labor from Europe.

The Labor party of Connecticut which once cut a figure in a State election, is not in a condition to display many figures in the returns ot November next. It has three wings which do not flap in harmony.

Ignatius Donnelly, the Shakespeare cipherist, who heads the Union Labor State ticket in Minnesota as candidate for Governor, is busily engaged in stumping.

The resignation of Charles H. Litchman from the General Executive Board of the Knights of Labor to take the stump for the Republican party, has been followed by the resignation of the President of the Federation of Labor in the District of Columbia, E. W, Oyster, who is to give his services to the Democrats.

The Printers' Circular gives sketches of eight printers who entered politics and are members of Congress. They are Amos J. Cummings of New York city, John M. Farquhar of Buffalo, Thomas R. Hudd of Wisconsin, John Nichols of North Carolina, James O'Donnell of Michigan, Robert J. Vance of Connecticut, Jacob H. Gallinger, of New Hampshire, and Thomas L Thompson of California. Four of them are Democrats, three are Republicans and one is an Independent.

The Union Labor party of Missouri has a full State ticket in the field, as well as Presidential electors and candidates for Congress. Ahern Manning, of DeKalb, is the candidate for Governor, and he belongs to the Grangers, from whom the party expect to get a large vote in the State. In the Ninth district, which is one of the St. Louis districts, the party has nominated Nathan Frank, a Republican, for Congress.

Samuel Evans of Texas, who is a leader among the Grangers, boasts that the Union Labor party of that State will poll even a larger vote in November than it polled a fortnight ago in Arkansas, where it made a formidable contest for its Gubernatorial candidate and elected many members of the Legislature. Capt. Evans declares that 130,000 voters of Texas are members of Union Labor clubs.

Congressman James B. Weaver, of Iowa, ex-Presidential candidate of the Greenbackers, has been unanimously renominated for Congressman in the Sixth Iowa district. In Kentucky the same party have nominated W. R. Fox as a candidate against Speaker Carlisle.

In Minnesota, according to Congressman Wilson, the Democracy are counting upon an unprecedented vote this year from the members of the Farmers' Alliance, who hold the balance of power in the State.

In Kansas the Union Labor party is shouting louder than in any other State. It had 50,000 votes to its credit in last Autumn's local elections, some of which it carried, but may fall short in a national canvass. The party is swarming with prairie orators who address hundreds of meetings every week. The candidate for Congress in the Fifth district has been endorsed by the Republican convention.

J. H. Clark,
11 Indiana Avenue,
MANUFACTURER OF
UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS
Work Made to Order. Repairing Done at Low Rates. When wanting anything in This Line, Remember the old Reliable Stand, 11 Indiana Ave.

These are the days when
**"The frost is on the punkin'
And the fodder's in the shock."**
September! A glorious month, with its "days of haze and mist and glory."
We are ready for the cooler days now at hand, and the cooler days that are to come.
We have opened **Forty Cases** of different styles of fashionable
CLOTHING
For Children, Boys, Youths & Men
in suits and overcoats. These are all in the latest cut and style, ank we espeeially request every one to see these goods before making purchases anywhere.
Low Prices our Rule.
Strangers in the city can leave bundles at our establishment during their stay. We will gladly care for them.
ORIGINAL EAGLE, 5 and 7 W. Wash. Street.

The Leading Hatter!
And FURNISHER,

P. J. KELLEHER,
- 23 -
West Washington St.
Call for the Colored Salesman.

Tenor and Bass Drums,
Torches, Lanterns,
Campaign Goods
Of all kinds.
Send for price-list.
CHAS. MAYER & CO
29 & 31 W. Wash. St.,
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

The American Tailor,
9 S. Illinois St.
Fine Tailoring! *Moderate Prices!*
Suits to order, $18 and upward.
Pants to order, $5 and upward.
Give Me a Trial. All Work Made at Home.

The Capital Exchange
The Choicest Liquors,
The best Brands of Cigars.
Pool and Billiard Tables, Everything strictly
FIRST-CLASS.
GREATHOUSE & ROBERTS,
84 West Market Street.

The Excitement of a Political Campaign May serve to interest the male portion of the inhabitants of Indiana, but not the ladies. To the latter I desire to say that the FALL and WINTER STOCK OF CARPETS, WALL-PAPERS and DRAPERIES to be found at my establishment are well worth their attention, and I will take great pleasnre in showing these goods to all comers.
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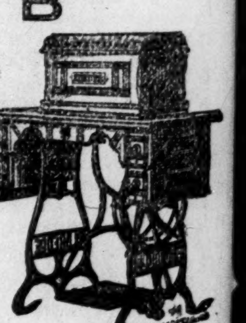
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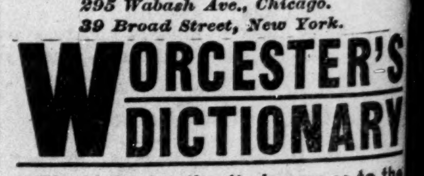
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